

lation are constantly removing to the Western States, in quest of homes and fortunes, when their situation here becomes crowded or uncomfortable; while the free negro, conversant only with what he sees around him, hesitates to relinquish a tolerable abode, for one of which he knows nothing, and of questionable advantage at best. Besides, the free negro knows that when he once leaves the State, the law forbids his return, and he makes up his mind to remain where he is, trusting to events, precarious as they may be, for future good.

Thus, the motives, prompting the industrious and enterprising white man to leave the sterile lands, and already sparsely settled counties, in pursuit of wealth, ease and happiness, do not affect the free negro; and he remains where he is, increasing and propagating his kind, nurtured and reared in all the vices, ignorance, wants and degradations, characterizing a class of our population called free, but in reality the veriest slaves on earth, from the very force of circumstances surrounding them, and over which they can never have any control.

The next point of inquiry is—"the numbers that have been colonized in Africa." The question applies to the operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society, aided by the act of 12th March, 1832.

That act appointed a board of Managers, whose duty it should be, "to remove from the State the people of color then free, and such as should thereafter become so, to the Colony of Liberia in Africa, or such other place out of the limits of Maryland as they should consent to go to." To do which, the Treasurer was authorized to contract loans to the amount of \$200,000, and there was levied upon the counties and city of Baltimore, the annual amount of \$10,000, to pay the interest and principal of such loans.

That act expires on 12th March, 1852.

Previous to the passage of this act, the Maryland State Colonization Society had been incorporated, and was in full operation; the board of managers appointed by act of 1831 were required to be taken from that society, so that, combining the resources of the State and the society together, and all directed by that society, the fruits of the enterprise flow from both, and the answer to this inquiry includes that other also; "the amount of Colonization taxes, and to what purposes applied."

There have been Colonized in Africa since November, 1831, 1,011 souls; and the entire expenditures of the society from its organization in 1831, up to the 1st January, 1851, have been \$298,000; of which there has been received from the State, the sum of \$181,139 91, under the law of 1831; \$12,463 35, from the tax upon slaves brought into the State; \$930, from the appropriation of the act of 1827; and the balance \$103,467 74, from other sources. Of other resources, the principal ones have been the contributions of individuals, and the gain on the profit and loss account of trade by the society, to the coast of Africa. The gain on the trade alone amounting to over \$59,000 in that time.

The expenses in Baltimore, since the commencement of the society's operations, say since 1831, have averaged annually about \$2,200, or, in all, \$44,000. This is made up of various sums, such as \$1,000, paid as a salary to home agent; a clerk at a salary of \$300; and a traveling agent of \$50 per month; office rent, fuel, &c. make up the balance. Besides this, there is paid the sum of \$2,800, annually as salaries to officers in Maryland, in Africa.

The Maryland State Colonization Society, incorporated by the Legislature at December session 1831, chapter 314, the object of which was to employ the means collected in Maryland to the removal of the free colored population of the State under the auspices of the American Colonization Society at Washington, formed in December, 1816; thought this purpose could be better effected by a separate and independent action on the part of the State and society; hence, in the fall of 1833, the State Society determined, with the co-operation of the managers of the State Fund, to found the Colony of Maryland in Liberia; the seat of whose government should be Cape Palmas.

The purchase of territory was made in February, 1834, to the extent of 130 miles on the Atlantic Coast, and to an indefinite extent in the interior. So that a part of the above expenses of the Society, is attributable also, to the purchase of territory, as well as the collecting, sending and settling of Colonists therein, together with the necessary expenses attending the municipal and practical developments of a government, which now forms a nucleus of a future, and it may be, mighty empire.

The committee conclude this report by adding the census of 1850, just completed; together with the results of their deliberations, which they propose to incorporate in the constitution, as most likely to secure the objects sought for in the last paragraph of the order:

Census of 1850.

Counties.	Slaves.	Free cl'd.	Whites.	Total.
Cecil,	343	2,612	15,482	18,937
Kent,	2,426	3,132	5,598	11,357
Caroline,	808	2,788	6,096	9,692
Talbot,	4,137	2,590	7,087	13,811
Queen Anne's,	4,271	3,174	7,040	14,485
Somerset,	5,588	3,453	13,417	22,458
Dorchester,	4,282	3,803	10,788	18,873
Worcester,	3,453	3,593	11,824	18,570
Allegany,	724	397	21,752	22,872
Washington,	2,089	1,885	26,969	30,943
Frederick,	3,912	3,771	31,595	40,983
Baltimore county,	3,767	3,600	34,422	41,569
Baltimore city,	2,946	24,625	141,441	169,012
Harford,	2,166	2,785	14,414	19,365
Montgomery,	5,114	1,311	9,435	15,860
Prince George's,	11,510	1,138	8,902	21,550
Saint Mary's,	5,811	1,590	6,280	13,681
Calvert,	4,488	1,520	3,610	9,618
Charles,	9,584	913	5,665	16,162
Anne Arundel,	11,244	4,602	16,524	32,388
Carroll,	976	963	18,676	20,615

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws for the government of the free